## THE BOURBON PLATFORM.

The New York "Tribune" Thinks It Shows Democrats Still Learn Something.

The "Times" Says It is an Abject Surrender to Mahone,

The Philadelphia "Press" and Albany "Journal" Consider it a Splendid Indorsement of Mahone.

The "World" Says It Will Commend Itself to Every Honest Man in the State.

OURBONS WHO LEARN.

New York Tribune,

The action of the democratic convention in Virginia shows that there are bourbons who learn—not much, perhaps, yet something. The recent appointment by Gov. Cameron of two colored men to be public school trustees in Richmond bade fair at one time to have a marked effect upon the proceedings of the convention. A cry went up that Mahone meant to establish "negro supremacy," and Mr. Fulkerson, who was a readjuster member of the forty nighth congress but has since turned Virginia shows that there are bourbons who the forty-eighth congress, but has since turned bourbon again, went over the state declaring in public speeches that there would be "mixed schools," and then there would be "mixed marriages." This was deliciously like the time honored argument with which democrats were wont to crush out all debate upon slavery—"Would you like to have your daughter marry a nigger?" Out of this agitation grew a demand that the state convention should draw the "color line," should call for a "a white man's government," and so frighten back into the bourbon ranks white democrats who had strayed off among the readjusters. There the forty-eighth congress, but has since turned strayed off among the readjusters. There was a prospect that the Virginia democrate would actually turn the hands of time back, instead of following the party custom of merely cursing the clock under their breath. merely cursing the clock under their oresta. But it was soon seen that the democrats in the negro counties, who want negro votes, were strengly opposed to any such course. It was found possible to teach the bourbons that this would be folly, and the convention contented itself with denouncing the appointment of colored trusters for white schools. ment of colored trustees for white schools and the mixing of races in the schools. The fact that there has nover been a time under the present school system in Virginia when colored men were not acting as trustees was,

of course, ignored.

In other respects, also, the Virginia plat-form is remarkable for what it does not con-tain. For example, it does not contain any reaffirmation of the positive demand of the national democracy in the past two presiden-tial conventions for a tariff for revenue only." On this subject the resolution of the recent democratic convention in Ohio is adopted literally. Apparently, this resolution, the most complete shuffle on the tariff question ever adopted, is to be the device by which the democratic party hopes to fool the Ameri-can people into believing that it is not hostile to the protective system. The only thing that can be said in its favor is that a specimen of dodging it is superior to the plat specimen of dodging it is superior to the platform of the Kentucky democrats, who were
disputing in the newspapers for some time
after the convention as to which
plank it was that referred to the
tariff. Like every other democratic convention of the present year, this refrained
from approving the civil service law. It
made no demand for a free ballot and an
honest count, but denounced "bossism" with
the virtuous air of men who had always the virtuous air of men who had always favored the utmost freedom, and practised absolute honesty, in politics. The platform also opposes any increase of taxation, and any further sgitation of the state debt question, wants the internal revenue system abolished, falsely claims the credit of the present condition of the public schools, and calls for economy and "real" reform. This is all. It is not strange that there is not more, is all. It is not strange that there is not more, when the party organs were actually advising the convention to say as little as possible. The Lynchburg Virginian said to the delegates yesterday morning: "We venture to express the opinion that there is little need, at the present time, for defining our views on national questions." Yet these very men will clamor for the control of the national government next year.

The coming campaign will be the advance struggle of the presidential year between the readjusters and bourbons, and will be interesting. The Lynchburg convention showed bourbons will strain every r crush Mahone. Their keenest politicians were brought to the front. Desorters from Mahone were specially honored. Steps were taken to enlarge and improve the party machinery. Between the two factions the average northern voter will hardly know what to do with his sympathies. Senator Mahone is identified with various demoralizing practices in politics and with a scheme of partial repudiation. On the other hand there is no po litical abomination in which the bourbon democrats are not steeped to the lips, and their treatment of the debt question has never been much better than that of the re-adjusters. The new platform, by opposing further agitation of the debt question, accepts all that the readjusters have done. With all its sins the readjuster party of Virginia de-serves credit for building up the public schools of the state, and for improving the condition of the negro as a citizen and a man.

THE VIRGINIA PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Virginia democrats at Lynchburg is an interesting and suggestive document. In the first place, it contains an abject surrender to Mahone and the readjusters so far as concerns the main issue on which the latter won their triumph. The bourbons accept as final the debt settle-ment which a few months ago they were denouncing as an embodiment of iniquity and dishonor, and pledge themselves to oppose al agitation intended to disturb it. This justifles the charge that there was no sincerity in their pretended solicitude for the honor and credit of Virginia. Their promises in regard to the schools of the state are another attempt to appropriate the ground of their opponents They are prefaced by a ridiculous bit of hum long in the statement that the democrats founded the school system and originated every act of legislation which gives it effi-ciency. In point of fact they well-nigh ruined the system by diverting revenues from its support, and the Mahone party gained much of its strength by promises to rebuild it, which have been fairly redeemed.

Over their pledges to accept the debt set-tlement and to give liberal support to public schools the democrats put the foolish declaration that they shall oppose "any increase of taxation whatsoever, directly or indirectly." No more stupid pledge could be made by any political party than this. Every legislature should be left to regulate taxation according to the needs of the state. It was through this proprosterous policy of fixing a limit to taxation regardless of the necessity for revenue that the bourbons forced the state into repudiation in the first instance and pre-vented it from redeeming itself afterward, and starved the school system well nigh to death. The same policy in the same reckless and extravagant hands might make it im-possible to carry out the present "debt settlement," or to fulfill the promises made in re-

gard to public education.

The Virginia democrats touched on two important matters of national policy—the revenue question and civil service reform. The democratic party has heretofore made me pretense of having a principle on which some pretense of having a principle on which it might at last hope to make a gain in public confidence. It has professed to be opposed to a tariff whose purpose is not primarily to furnish the government with needed revenue but to foster and protect special industries for the benefit of certain classes and at the expense of the whole people. It has clam-ored for a revenue reform which should do away with high protective duties and keep away with high protective duties and keep in view only the legitimate purposes of tax-ation. In one state after another the dem-cerate are throwing away this principle. An ingenious formula of words was devised in Ohio for covering this defection from their vaunted reform policy. It is "a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of gov-ernment economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive indus-tries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

Every party is by profession in favor of economy and of no more revenue than is needed, and no party is by profession in favor of creating or fostering monopolies. The only thing in this resolution that means anything is a shifty and evasive declaration in favor of a protective tariff. This the Virginia democrats take verbatim from the Ohio platform, and they couple with it a demand for the abolition of the internal revenue system which would form a new accuracy for tem, which would furnish a new excuse for high duties, so adjusted as to "encourage productive industries" and "afford just com-pensation to labor," which is precisely the formula under which all the abuses and wrongs of the protective tariff have always been justified.

A SOUND PLATFORM.

New York World.
The Virginia democrats have laid down a platform which will commend itself to the good sense and patriotism of every honest man in the state. It ought to sound the death knell of bossism, demagogism, and corruption. It is a platform on which every citizen who values the honor and prosperity

of his state can stand.

The democratic party accepts unconditionally, without any reservation, as final, the really, without any reservation, as final, the re-cent settlement of the public debt pronounced constitutional by the courts of last resort, and pledges itself to oppose all agitation of the question or any disturbance of that settle-ment by appeal or otherwise.

The debt question is the issue which di-

vided the Virginia democracy. Mahone and the republicans took advantage of the dis-agreement to push their own political for-tunes. The honest democrats who were car-ried into readjustment, now that the issue is dead, rejoin their own organization.

dead, rejoin their own organization.

The democratic party of Virginia, which founded and organized the public school system of the state, pledges itself to its continued support until every child in the commonwealth, of whatever color, may secure the benefit of a free education. While favoring contratt school organizations as for a consistency of the second separate school organizations as far as possi-ble, the democrats pledge themselves to give the colored people for their schools all the preferences and privileges enjoyed by the whites, including colored trustees and teach-ers, and to make no discrimination in the dis-tribution of school funds on account of color tribution of school funds on account of color. This is just—patriotic—democratic! wipes out the issue of the "color line."

THE VIRGINIA SITUATION.

Baltimore American. A careful reading of the platform of the A careful reading of the platform of the Virginia democratic convention shows that the thing which has disappeared from politics is the old Virginia democracy. They are all readjusters now, and all the duels and rumors of duels that have stirred the blood of the ancient commonwerth have been in vain. There was something in the old Virginia democracy—now extinct—that commanded the respect even of its adversaries. It had certain traditions of honor and state pride. It claimed to be chivalric. It demanded that the financial honor of the state should be maintained. There was a something about it

that was not to be sacrificed to expediency, Well, peace be to its ashes! It is gone. The so-called democratic convention which The so-called democratic convention which assembled at Lynchburg accepted as final all the readjusters have accomplished—except the aggrandizement of Mahone. It "accepts as final" the repudiation of the state debt achieved by the readjusters. It "opposes any increase of taxes, directly or indirectly." It accepts the abolition of the capitation tax and of the whipping post. It promises that the colored public schools shall have colored trustees, colored teachers, and "no discrimination in the distribution of the school funds." In short, it accepts all the good acts as well as the bad ones of Mahoneism, and virtually says the bad ones of Mahoneism, and virtually says in its platform that "Mahone was right and we were wrong all the time." There was really no reason why Mr. Elam and Mr. Beirne

should have shot at each other.

But this was not all. It not only adopted the policy of the readjusters, but organized by electing prominent readjusters to manage the campaign. It will run the campaign acthe campaign. It will ren the campaign according to Mahone methods. Indeed, the Virginia democracy may now be described as Mahoneism minus Mahone. Its only aim seems to be to get rid of Mahone's men and put in their own men. Such liberal ideas as the readjusters have reduced to practice they retain, and no more. retain, and no more.

MAHONE INDORSED.

Philadelphia Press.

The debt question was the basis and superthe deed question was the basis and super-structure of Mahone's movement against the bourbons of Virginia. He made it, and the questions of state finance associated with it, the issue upon which he and Riddleberger have been elevated to the federal senate, Cameron to the chief executive place in the state, and the readjuster policy supreme over the financial affairs of the commonwealth. Viewed from this, the only fair stand-point, it would be difficult to conceive of a more emphatic indorsement of his poli-tical conduct than that contained in the platform adopted by the regular demot of his poli-contained in crats in their state convention on Wednesday in the plank which declares: "The democratic party accepts as final the recent settlement of the public debt pronounced constitu-tional by the courts of last resort, state and federal, and will oppose all agitation of the question, or any disturbance of that settle-ment, by appeal or otherwise." If Senator Mahone wants a more sweeping approval by his political adversaries of the principle whose advocacy has given him position and made him a power in Virginia, he is harder to please than he is commonly supposed to be.

AN ENDORSEMENT OF MAHONE,

The democrats of Virginia have held their state convention and inaugurated their cam-paign. It puts the situation in a nutshell to paign. It puts the situation in a nutshell to say that they adopt Mahone's platform, and violently denounce Mahone. It is only by comparing the declaration of yesterday's Lynchburg convention with the platforms which the same men used to adopt five and six years ago, that we are able to measure the influence Mahone has exerted on Virginia politics. The little man started out with two politics. The little man started out with two declared objects, one the "readjustment" of the state debt, and the other the vast enlargement of the common school system. Both of these the democracy stoutly fought, year after year, until Mahone gained a vic-tory so complete that he not only obtained full control of the state government, but grasped both Virginia's seats in the senate at Washington and a majority of her delegation in the house. Now the democrats formally accept as final the recent settlement of the public debt," and adopt with equal fervor Mahone's entire educational scheme. Thus democracy does in Virginia what it has done in the nation ever since 1864—publishes to the world a confession of its past errors by ratifying what has been done in spite of its opposition by the other side. That the democrats of Virginia should have got around to where Mahone began seems significant only as a compliment to him. If they believe in what he has done, and admit that they were wrong in trying to prevent his doing it, pray should he be turned out and they put With a little variation this querry will serve very well addressed to the whole democratic party in relation to the presidency.

An Indiana Snake Story. NEWCASTLE, IND., July 27 .- For several years past reports and rumors in regard to a gigantic snake disporting himself in the near vicinity of town at various times have dis-turbed the even current of the good folk's lives hereabouts. About noon to-day Clark Hosher, a highly respected citizen of our neighboring town of Spicoland, arrived in town with a blood curdling account of an interview with the monster occurring on the road about half a mile from town. A battalion of well armed citizens was hastily organized and pursuit instituted. The horrid
reptile was discovered in a piece of thick
woods full of underbrush. It took after a
boy, and while in the act of gobbling the
youngster was shot twice by Elwood Pleas,
editor of the Newcastle Mercury, who put
both loads from a double barrel shotgun into
it, and also by a darkey who fired five shots
into it with a revolver. The "critter" was
brought to town, and now lies stretched out
in front of the Mercury office, where it is an
object of intonse interest to the carious talion of well armed citizens was hastily orobject of intense interest to the carious crowds who throng about it. It measures 18 feet 9 inches in length, and girths, 4 feet from the eyes, 22 inches; dark dun color on back, shading to a dirty color on belly; small eyes, and no fangs or teeth discernible. During the bunt Dr. H. B. Alexander, of this town, in climbing a fence, was thrown over a bank about twenty feet high by a rail breaking under him, badly injuring his jaw.

TONS OF GUN.

The Multicharge Monster Now on the Way From Reading, Pa., to New York.

The Theory of Its Construction and the Results It is Expected to Accomplish.

The new multi-charge gun recently con structed at Reading, Pa., has been loaded on a railway car, and is now on route for New York, where it is to be tested. Mr. J. R. Haskell recently gave a reporter of the New York Telegram some interesting information in regard to this gun. It weighs twenty-five tons, and requires for its transportation the strongest sixteen-wheel car that the Reading railway possesses. It will be tried at the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J. The trial will commence soon after the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J. The trial will commence soon after the gun is mounted, and powder, shot, &c., have arrived. Mr. Haskell says he cannot understand why the gun should be called "American." There is nothing distinctly American about it. This gun is simply a copy of guns made in Europe; and even the steel out of which it is made, a portion of it, at least, was imported from England. As to the originality of this Armstrong-American gun, I recollect a previous article given to the press describing this 6-inch gun at Anuapolis, which referred to the immense intellectual labor of designing these guns for the navy, and said, "The designer (?) found the hole required and built the gun around it." This reminds me of the Irishman's description of the way guns were made: "They first make a hole in the ground and then east the metal around it." strongest sixteen-wheel car that the Reading around it."

The multi-charge gun is strictly an American invention. The inventors are na-tive born Americans, and no essential part of tive born Americans, and no essential part of the gun has been copied from anything ever made in Europe. All the ideas are original and no such gun has ever been made or tried except by the inventors of this gun. All other guns are made on the principle of the first of guns—that is, using a single charge of powder. The multi-charge gun is the first radical departure from the original form and is revolutionary in principle. We accomplish by mechanical means what other gunmakers have sought after by various methods, such as using "slow burning" powder, enlarged powder chambers, lengthening the bore, strengthening the breech, &c. The great result aimed at by all gunmakers is the capacity to burn more powder, for is the capacity to burn more powder, for this means more power—greater velocity range, and penetration. All the metal used range, and penetration. All the metal used in our gun was made in this country. The cast iron was made in New England and Pennsylvania. The steel was made by the Midvale Steel company, at their works at Nicetown, in Philadelphia. The steel tube was bored and rifled at the West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y. The gun was east and finished at the Scott foundry, Reading, Pa. The work done on it is of the best quality, and is as nearly perfect as mechanical quality, and is as nearly perfect as mechanical skill can make it. The work has been in-spected by officers of the ordnance depart-ment, by direction of the chief of ordnance, at various stages during the progress of con-struction, and has been pronounced by them

struction, and has been pronounced by them to be first class.

Reporter. In a letter recently published in the Herald occurs the following passage on the powder question: "In spite of all modifications of its rate of burning that have been so far accomplished—and much has been accomplished—gunpowder occasionally behaves eccentrically, and guns sometimes go to pieces in a distressingly unaccountable manner. In the English practice there is a record of a simultaneous reading of sixty tons and thirty tons pressure per square inch in two gauges placed within two inches of each other. In our own practice a inches of each other. In our own practice a single pressure disk has been known to show a double record, an indication that a first effort upon the gauge piston was fol-lowed by a sort of reflex action, which disturbed the position of the disk, and which disturbed the position of the disk, and which was in turn pucceeded by a second direct pressure. Artillerists call these curious effects the results of 'wave action' and 'local pressures,' and have usually modestly abstained from particularizing as to the cause.

> = \* It may, however, be briefly stated that what is demanded in powder for large gans is, first, that its rate of combustion shall be uniformly constant, with constant weights of charge and projectile and equal conditions of charge and projectile and equal conditions of projectile band. Second, that this rate of of charge and projectile and. Second, that this rate of of projectile band. Second, that this rate of burning, at first slow to assure a safe and gentle start of the projectile, shall have a progressively increasing development, in order that the point of maximum pressure may be reached with the projectile as far down the muzzle toward the bore as possible." What a politic of the state, had a severe attack of paralysis Wednesday morning, at his place of least the projectile and the projectile and the projectile and the passengers.

Col. James Cochran, a highly esteemed citizent of the projectile and the passengers.

Tol. James Cochran, a highly esteemed citizen of the passengers.

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the "rate of burning, at first slow to assure a safe and gentle start of the projectile, shall have a progressively increasing development," &c. Now the question arises as to the means to accomplish the desired result. In Europe and in this country they make a pow-der of three degrees of quickness in burning, and these three kinds of powder are pressed into one cake, sometimes into cubes of one inch, or sometimes these cakes are hexagonal, or of other forms. The first, or quickest burn-ing powder, is put in the center; outside of this is a slower burning powder pressed around it, and outside of that again is a laver around it, and outside of that again is a layer of slower burning powder, all being pressed together in a mould. The cartridge placed in the breech of the gun is filled with these large grains or cakes of powder. The letter referred to says the powder sometimes acts "eccentrically," and refers to abnormal pressure, &c. It also states that "artillerists call these curious effects the results of 'wave' action and 'local effects the results of 'wave' action and 'local effects the results of 'wave' action and 'local pressures,' and have usually modestly ab-stained from particularizing as to the cause." As none of these artillerists have ever got into a powder chamber with a microscope and observed with great care the process of the burning of these different cakes or grains of powder during the explosion, it is impossible to tell whether the outside layer of slow burning powder burns off first, "to assure a safe and gentle start of the projectile," and that then, after this desirable result is attained, the middle layer of quicker burning powder burns off clean, and, finally, that the central part of quickest burning powder ignites, and all is safe. It is mainly conjecture and cannot be depended on. Suppose the cakes of powder became ruptured, and the quick and slow all got mixed together, wouldn't that account for the "eccentricity," without any "wave" theory or other scientific explanation which extreme "modesty" prevents being given? With the multi-charge gun the powder question becomes one much easier solved and safer in its application. In the powder chamber at the breech of the gun we use a slow burning powder and less in quantity than is used in the single charge guns. There is no complex manufacture—no quick burning. nites, and all is safe. It is mainly conjecture is no complex manufacture—no quick burning, then slow and then slower burning powder to cause "eccentric" pressures. Our breech charge "assures the safe and gentle start of the projectile" because we use just the right the projectile quantity of a known material for the sole object of overcoming the inertia of the shot. After the shot has started on its journey and commenced to rotate in the grooves of the rifling at a comparatively low velocity, it passes the next powder chamber or first pocket, containing a somewhat quicker burn-ing powder, and all of a uniform quality. This is exploded by the gas of the broach charge, which is kept confined in the rear of the shot, and the pressure is raised to the original point and a new impulse is given.

Here is a positive separation of the different grades of powder, each being some feet spari from the others and contained in separate powder chambers. In this way the action of the powder can be made as nearly uniform as it is possible to get it. There is no quick powder separated only by an imaginary line between the layers and subject at any time to develop "eccentricity" by being crushed or by being penetrated by the great pressure of ot gas and thus burning the quick powder

shot passes the third, fourth, and

burning powder as they advance toward the muzzle of the gun, it insures greater sufery muzzle of the gun, it insures greater safety and uniformity of result, with less danger of

bursting?
Mr. Haskell, We do, and I cannot better Mr. Haskell. We do, and I cannot better illustrate this than by a comparison of the 6-inch multi-charge gun, just completed, with the 6-inch Armstrong gun, er its copy, referred to in the Herald letter as the "American gun." In the latter—the single charge guns—the maximum charge of powder used in the breech is thirty-four pounds with a prejectile weighing from sixty-eight to seventy-five pounds. In the 6-inch multi-charge gun we use a charge of eighteen pounds of slow burning powder in the breech, the shot weighing from 109 to 159 pounds. We have the ability and power to use a shot weighing twice as much as the single charge guns, and it will penetrate twice as much leon as the 6-inch Annapolis gun or any other iron as the 6-inch Annapolis gun or any other 6-inch single charge gun in the world. It is a self-evident proposition that there will be self-ovident proposition that there will be less pressure and greater safety in exploding eighteen pounds of powder behind the projectile than if thirty-four pounds is used. After the shot has started and has moved some two or three feet, the second powder chamber is passed, and then 28 pounds of powder is ignited; but at this point the shot is already in motion. It is evident that 28 pounds of powder applied after the inertia of the shot has been evercome, and a considerable velocity has been acquired, will not strain the gun as much as 34 pounds of powder applied when the shot is in a state of rest. The same reasoning holds good as to the third, fourth, and fifth charges of powder, each of which contains 28 pounds of powder. It is thus seen that at no one point in the multicharge gun is there as large a charge of powder as in the single charge gun; and yet the multi-charge gun had the concentrated power of 130 pounds of powder behind the 100 or 150 pound shot, this for these reasons that it is nossible and safe to use shot in the multis considerable and safe to use shot in the multis possible and safe to use shot in the multis possible and safe to use shot in the multis 75 pound shot. It is for these reasons that it is possible and safe to use shot in the multi-charge gun of double the weight of these used

in single charge guns of the same bere.

Reporter, The letter states that the new cruisers of the navy are to be armed with diach guns, similar to that at Annapolis. Is

this true?
Mr. Haskell. It is possible, but not probable. Some new facts in gunnery will be de-veloped before these ships are armed, which will have an important bearing on that subject. It is of great importance to the American people that the new pavy shall be armed with the most powerful gun that can be made, and that the sea coast defences should also be armed in the same manner. No mistake should be made on this point, for the honor and safety of the country are at stake. I will venture this prediction—that if these new ships should be armed with guns like that at Annapolis they will not remain long on board. They would soon be taken out and be beaten into plowsbares and pruning hooks to make your for a poor a poor a work of the country of th to make room for a more powerful American

CULPEPER'S CHAPTER.

A Severe Rain and Hail Storm-Death of a Prominent Citizen - The Mortality Among Colored People-General Notes,

Special Dispatch. CULPEPER, VA., July 27 .- The friends here of Mr. Robert L. Menefee, of Rappahonnock county, were pained to learn of his death, which occurred suddenly at his home, near Sperryville, on Sunday night last. Although but 34 years of age, he had filled many positions of trust and honor in his native county and was widely known and highly respected. He was buried with Masonic honors late Mon-

day evening.

Tuesday afternoon last a terrific rain and thunder storm passed over this section of country in a southeasterly direction. At sevcountry in a southeasterly direction. At several places in the county the corn crop sustained considerable damage by the heavy fall of hail. In some fields the stalks were entirely stripped of their blades as well as the ears, which are beginning to shoot. Fences, trees, and a few farm buildings were blown to the ground. The rain was needed, and the cornfields which have escaped the hail showers are greatly benefited by it.

The engine drawing the north bound mail train on the Virginia Midland railway came into town, the same evening, considerably damaged from the effects of the storm. As the train approached Orange Court House is

the train approached Orange Court House a tree was blown across the track, which, in its fall, struck the engine and completely demoiished the cow catcher. No other damage was done the train, though it was a miraculous escape for the engineer and fireman, if not for

muzzle toward the bore as possible. What is your opinion on the powder question? What has been acclompished and what remains to has been acclompished and what remains to confined to his bed. It is hoped he may have

a speedy recovery.

Two of the best farms in the county extwo of the best farms in the county exchanged hands Wednesday morning. One of them, gontaining 1,300 acres, situated on the Rappafiannock river, was purchased by Thomas B. Nalle for \$50,000 cash, the other containing 200 acros, near Brandy station, was sold at \$10,000, our county treasurer, S.

Was sold at \$10,000, our county treasurer, S. Russell Smith, becoming the purchaser. Both sales were made privately.

The mortality among the colored people of the town is, of late, becoming noticeable. Several causes may be assigned for it. The exposure to cold to which many of them sub ject themselves during winter is probably the chief cause, as more of them die with pul monary consumption than from any other disease. It sweeps them off in little time when they take it. Several stacks of wheat on the farm of B.

Johnson Barbour, near Barboursville, Orange county, were consumed by fire Monday last, caused by a spark from an engine which was being used in threshing the wheat.

The Horseshoe Seven Musical Concert com-

pany, under the direction of Messrs, Mosely and Tucker, have engaged the Rixly opera house the three nights of the fair, Sept. 11, 12, and 13. This will be their first performauce after leaving Washington for, a "sea-son on the road." If there be anything in a name and odd numbers, this company ought to meet with an abundance of good luck.
A special election to fill a vacancy on the council was held in the town yesterday. At the same time the question of street lamps was voted upon, which was carried by a small majority for the negative. There being no party interests involved, the election passed

party interests involved, the election passed off very quietly.

As I add this paragraph a fancy calico ball is well under way at the Waverley. The costumes are very handsome, and many of them unique; in style. The festooned walls of the room environ a brilliant assemblage. Brave men and beautiful women are moving to and fro in the ever changing figures of the to and fro in the ever changing figures of the quadrille, and perhaps as many as thirty-two couples are now on the smoothly waxed floor. Terpsichore may be proud of her votaries here; they follow her dictates in a way that is really exhilarating to behold.

A Threatened Duck A Long Brauch dispatch of the 26th to New York Truth says: Berry Wall, a fashionable young man who lives like a lord at the West End hotel, and is generally spoken of as "the West End dude," is thirsting for the blood of Henry Nichols, the editor of the Long Branch Record. Mr. Wall's name frequently appeared in the Record, with the accompaniment, "the West End dude," and he paid lie tle attention to it; but when the editor dropped his name altogether and called him simply "the West End dude," he became so exasporated that he sent Mr. Nichols a letter demanding an instant and a written retrac-

fifth powder chambers, each containing a quicker burning powder than the one in its Mr. Nichols, instead of apologising, sent a defiant challenge to the young man, offering instance." with Colt's or horse pistols, distance ten paces. In much consternation Mr. Wall sent for his bosom friend, the chivalrous Count de Monzily, who has figured in many contests in France, and who is an accepted authority on the code, and consulted him.

the code, and consulted him.

"You must fight," said Mouzily, "but you have the choice of weapons and place. The editor may know how to call names, but he knows nothing of duel fighting, else he would not in a challenge name the time, place, and

a bank about twenty feet high by a rail
breaking under him, badly injuring his jaw.
The snake may have escaped from a menageric in this manner, in several powder
The snake may have escaped from a menageric in times past, though no such incident is remembered as occurring in this vicinity.

Reporter. Then you claim that in using powder friends were consulted by Mr. Wall, and it is thought arrangements have been chambers placed at intervals along the bore, and each containing powder of a uniform kind, but each chamber containing quicker

compromise or reconciliation—that some one is going to fall. The affair is looked upon by most people as a capital joke; but the ag-grieved men go around as solemn as owls.

A Steamer Sunk.

HULL, Mass., July 27.—The steamboat Rese Standish, of Boston and Hingham line, on her trip from this place for Boston, ran on a rock, filled rapidly, and was beached on Long Island. There were but ow passengers, and they were taken off safely by another steamer of the same line.

Body Washed Ashore. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 27.- The body

of Myron L. Knight, the Amberst college student, who was drowned at Asbury Park on Monday, was washed ashore this after He Must Hane.

LITTLE ROCK, July 27 .- The supreme court having refused a rehearing in the case of Deno Casat, convicted of the murder of

George Barnes in Argenta, Ark., he will be hanged on Aug. 17. A New Salt Vein. ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—Another salt vein has been struck at Genesee atja depth of

990 feet. The crystal is the purest yet dis-

SPEER'S

## Port Grape Wine

Used in the Principal Churches for Communion Purposes.



## Speer's Port Grape Wine FOUR YEARS OLD.

This CELEBRATED WINE is the pure inice of the dead ripe Operto Grape, raised in Speer's Vine-eards. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES are unsurpassed by any other wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its intriviate graph of the produced inder Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its intrincipal to a produced of the produced produced of the produced form. The youngest child may parsist of the greeners qualifies, and the weakers invalid use it to advantage. It is naticularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various allments that affect the weaker sex, it is in every respect a WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Burgundy.

Is a dark, rich, medium dry wine, used by the wealthy classes as a table or dinner wine, and by phy-sionas in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's Socialite Claret

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a dry table wine. Speer's P. J. Sherry

Is a wine of superior character, and partakes of the rich qualities or the grape from which it is made.

Speer's P. J. Branly

Is a pure distillation of the grape, and stands unrivated in this country for medicinal purposes. It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

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A limited amount of stock will be sold to afford a sorking capital.

working capital.

These mines are among the richest copper mines in America, fully equal to the Lake Superior mines, and are being actively worked under the superfutent-ence of W. W. Bairenhower, r., an experienced mining engineer. They are easily accessible, being within a hundred adiles of Washington. Parties who wish to make a first-class investment are invited to inspect them personally.

Full information may also be obtained at the com-pany's office, where samples of ore can be seen.

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Whose GAS FIXTURES are justly celebrated for their novelty and beauty of design and superiority of workmanship and finish.

For the UNION STOVE, WORKS, of New York and Peckskill, whose FURNACES and RANGES have long been favorably known here, very many of which are now in use in Washington's finest residences.

For the sale of "JACKSON" HEAT-SAVING and VENTILATING GRATE, which is adapted to the heating at rooms overhead as well as those in which they are located, and which is the most perfect grate ever made.

Having a large stock of Parlor Grates, Iron Tite Back Fireplaces, Braze Frames and Borders, And-irons, Portable Grates, &c., to ionucliate purchasers we will make low prices on these as well as on GAS FIXTURES. Parties in want of goods in these several liges are nyited to call and see us before placing their orders.

EDWARD CAVERLY & CO., Plumbing, Heating, & Ventilating

1425 NEW YORK AVENUE. SUPREME COURT OF THE THE UNITED

NO. 342 OCTOBER TERM, 1882.

E. R. BOOTH, Plaintiff in Error, JOHN M. TIERNAN.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.

Mr. W. A. Maury, in behalf of counsal for the defendant in error, aggrested the death of Edward H. Booth, the plaintiff in error in this cause, and moved the Court for an order, under the fifteenth rule, to make the proper epicesontalities parties. Whereupen it is now here ordered by the court that unless the proper representatives of the said Edward K. Booth, deceased, as aforesaid, shall volonizarily become parties within the first ton days of the emuling term of this Court the defendant in error shall be entitled to have the writ of error dismissed; provided that a copy of this order shall be printed in some mewspaper at the real of deveroment, of general circulation, for three ancessays weeks, at least sixty days before the beginning of the term of the supreme Court next cusains.

Test cap.

JAMES H. McKENNEY, Reseal.

Clerk Supreme Court United States.

True copy.
Test:
JAMES H. MCKENNEY.
seal.]
Clerk Supreme Court United States.
77H May, 1883. THE MAY. 1883.

BARING. BOILING. STEWING, FRIVING, brokling, tousting, steaming, and every variety of Cooking can be done on the STOVE as well as on a coal or wood stove. Saves its cost in a single season. Call and examine.

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THE EAST AND THE WEST VIA WASHINGTON DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLER STEEL BAILS

Schedula to take effect SUNDAY, MAY II, 1833.
Leave Washington, from station corner of New leaves avenue and Catreet.
Sor Chicago, Cheminat, Louisville, and St. Louis, all and a m., 1815 n. m., with threagh collected and seems Scienning Cars to above points, without change; 10:15 a. m., dolly to Chicago, except Saturday. fown and second form the West daily, except summer, For Hagerstown 19:15 a. m. daily, except summer, 5:45 p. m. daily, from the West daily, 6:30, 7:35 a. m., 5:45 p. m., 5:20 p. m., from New York and Philadelphia, 2:55, 5:30 a. m., fally, except Sanday, From Annapolis, 8:30 a. m., 1:50, 8:37 p. m., Sunday, From Annapolis, 8:30 a. m., 1:50, 8:37 p. m., Sunday, From Annapolis, 8:30 a. m., daily, except Sanday, Sa

daily, 8.10 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Annapolis, 8.20 a. m., 120, 627 p. m.; Sunday.

1940 a. m., 62 p. m.

From Stannion, 215 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Federick and intermediate points, 825 a. m.,

10 a. m., 213, 4, 0 p. m. and 859 p. m. daily, except

800 asy, 10 a. m., 8 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Hadimore for Washington at 2, 444 a.

823, 129, 9 and 1129 p. m. on Sundays, 2, 440, 714,

720, 8 and 210, a. m., 121, 4, 6, 5, 6, 5, 132, 134, and 9 p. m.

All trains from Washington atop at Helay Station,

except 425 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and
Ohio Ticket Office: Washington stato, 619 and 1334

Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourte oth street,
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and received at any point in the city.

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TO THE NORTH WEST, AND SULTHWEST,
DOUBLE TRACK, SPIES, 10D SURNER,
6TEEL RAILS, MAISNIC UEN'S EQUIPMENT
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON STATEM,
for Pittsburg and the West, Chosago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping area as Exact and larger pass Line, says, in daily,
rast Line, says, in daily, with Steeping Christophy,
for Pittsburg and the West, Chosago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping area as Exact and daily,
rast Line, says, in daily, with Steeping Christophy,
in daily, with Palace Care to Pittsburg and Chichinath. Also connects, except statirdays, for Shexao,
via Columbia and C. St. L. & P. R. R. With Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. Mail Express, 259 p.
in, daily for Pittsburg and the West, with Palace
Steep-ing Car Westlengton to Chicago.

B 1 TIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.
For Eric Camandiagina, Rochester, Buffalo, Nisarra,
to p. in, daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cara
Medialigion to Camandiagina, and Harrisburg to
Medialigion to Camandiagina, and Elmira, at 9.30 For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9:3)

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 2.53 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For New York and the East, 8:00 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 10:0, 4(20, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 1(20, 9:5), and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 1(20, 9:5), and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 1(20, 9:5), and 10:20 p. m. Tallman Farlor Care, 1(20) a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Boson without change, 1(20) p. m. every wesk-day. On Sunday, 4(2) p. m. For Brooklyn. N. Y. all threugh trains connect at derivey City with boats of Brooklyn Aunex, affording direct transfer to Fulton Street, avoiding double ferrinare across New York City. For Broikled Express, 1(2) a. m., 1(2), 4(2), 6(3), and 1(2) p. m. Thiladelpina, 8:00 a. m., 1(2) a. m., 1(3), 4(2), 6(3), and 1(2) p. m. For Boson Control of the Sunday, 1(2), 1(3),

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager. THESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

THE NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST AND
SOUTHWEST.
On and after SUNDAY, June 10. 1883, passenger
trains of this route will leave Washington from B. &
P. station as follows:
Sas A. M. - THROUGH MAIL (daily, except Sunday) for Cincinnati, Louisville, and Local Stations
of C. & O. Ry. Sleepers White Sulphur to Hungington.
Sid P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

of C. & O. Ry. Sleepers White Sulphur to Hunington.

5:10 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATE.
SHORF LINE (DAILY). Solid train, with Pullman cars to Louisville and stichmend to Cinchingti without change; arriving at Columbus 4:20
p. m., Lexington, Ky., 2:40 p. m., Cincinnati, 6:29
p. m., and Louisville, 8:45 p. m. Connecting at
these cities with through trains to all points
West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:33 p. m.—Night express (daily, except Sunday) for
Ashland, Ky., to dumbus, Ohn, and Statians on
C. & O. Ry. Pulman sleeping cars to White
Sulbaut and Columbia.

11:39 a. m. for Newport News, Old Point and Norfolk
daily, except Sunday), arriving Old Point 7:38,
Norfolk silp p. m.

Norfolk of p. m. Pastation.
H. W. PULLER, General Passenger Agent.
C. W. SMITH, General Manager.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY. THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH-

WEST, AND WEST,

Schedule in effect JUNE 10, 1833

E35.A. M.—New Orleans Smal, daily, making close connections to all points Scatta and Southwest, daily, except Sanday, with c. & O. H., Pulman Sicephing Cars from Washington via Danyille to Montsconcey and Monigomery to New Orleans, also Washington to New Orleans via Lyuchburg and Hristol.

E49 P. M.—Louleville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottes ville, Huntington, and Lexington, to Checimant, Louisville, and all Western points, making direct connections, and with solid train and Poliman Stephing Cars. Washington to Louisville, and pulman shouthwest, via Danville and Charlotte, daily, except Sanday, via Danville and Charlotte, daily, except Sanday, with La & 5.95, via Marche, daily, except Sanday, with C. & 5.95, via Marche, daily, except Sanday, with C. & 5.95, via Charlotte, daily, except Sanday, with C. & 5.95, via Charlotte, daily, except Sanday, with C. & 5.95, via Charlotte, daily and Cha

Pullman Steephir Cass. Washington to White Sulphur Springs.

For all points on Manasses Division take 423 a.m. and felly in trains, dully except stunday. For Wastenton take 825 a.m. and felly in trains dully. For theires and all information, inquire at Company's office, 60 Pennsylvania avonue, or at Union Depot.

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STEAMERS LAKE AND MOSELEY

STEAMERS LAKE AND MOSELEY
TO PINEY POINT, POINT LODGETT, FORT.
HISSE MONHOE AND NORPOLK.
MONDAY, WEDNESD IV, and FRIDAY at 220 p.
m., and bas MURDAY at 630 p. m.
Beturning leave Norfolk unsteins at 1 p.
PARE, 30 P.N. S. EACH WAY.
POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS: Measurer Thompson leaves Monday, wednesday, and Priday at 7 a.
pare, 25 cents each way.
ENCLESION TRIPS: Steamer Moseley every Sinday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday to Blake Ston's dised at h. m. Roind trip, 25 cents.
NEW ALEXANIBRIA FERREY every SUNDAY, steamer Thompson leaving Lee wharf, Wachington, on the half hour, commencing at 220 a. m. and Alexandrifa every hour. Fare, 5 pents.
NEW YORN STEAMERS E. C. Keight and John Glisson alternately leave New York, Fer it, E. H., avery Sautriday at 1 p. m., and Georgetown every Fritoenth steel, or at Company's wharf, fool of Significant faces, or at Company's wharf, fool of Significant steel, or at Company's wharf, fool of Significant steel, or at Company's wharf, fool of Significant steel, or at Company's wharf, fool of Significant Signer.

LOW FARE: POPULAR STEAMERS: DAILY LINE: UNITED STATES MAIL

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To Norfolk, Fortress Mouroe, Piney Point, and Cornfiel! Harbor,
To Norfolk \$1.00 | Piney Point and Round Trip. \$50 | Fount Lookout. To Round Trip. \$1.00 | Fount Lookout. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODIATIONS CANNOT BE FURNISHED FOR LESS. Steamer leaves Seventh stress wharf daily, except sunday, at 6.30 p. m. Saturdays at 6. Securation a Special Securation Beauty, Beauty Monday Morning.

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Read Trip Tickets good on either Leary or Excelsion. Readvanue, food reaches Washington Monday morning at 6 o'clock.

Exclusive connection with the Boston and Fravidence steamers, Connects also with nied Providence et entrees. Connects also with New York and James liver storages and the North Colle and Western and Seatengers and Romanike Italians it of the North College of the Connects and Connec

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